

THINK HUERTA READY TO CHANGE ATTITUDE

Administration Officials Confident Mexican President Will Weaken in Two Days.

MAY NOT DELIVER MESSAGE

Prospect of Early Settlement of Trouble May Lead Wilson to Refrain from Addressing Congress.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Aug. 23.—There was little change in the Mexican situation to-day, but government officials showed more confidence that a solution was about to be reached. The officials believe, on information received from John Lind, the President's representative in Mexico City, that General Huerta is about to climb down from his high perch and reach an understanding which will form the basis of a compromise.

So confident are the officials that something important will develop during the next few days that they are suggesting the possibility that the President may not, after all, deliver his message to Congress on Tuesday. If there is any hope that a settlement can be reached during the early days of next week, President Wilson will refrain from talking to Congress about Mexico until he knows that Mr. Lind has met with success or failure. Until a day or two ago it looked so much like failure that the President was ready to present the whole Mexican matter to Congress.

There was a rumor in Washington to-day that Mr. Lind had been assassinated. The Secretary of State heard it and at once telegraphed to Mexico City for a report. In the remarkably short time of two hours he had a telegram from the embassy saying that the rumor was untrue.

Most persons here believe that recent events in Washington caused Huerta to shift his position, although there are some who believe he is playing a game in the hope of continuing the negotiations for a considerable period, during which he could strengthen his position and make certain the election of himself or some one of his selection at the election in October. The general belief, however, is that Huerta has come to his senses through recent events in Washington.

The non-partisan and wholehearted support which the President is getting from Congress is believed to have been a surprise to Huerta, who had been told that the country was divided. It is thought also that Senator Penrose's resolution calling for an appropriation of \$25,000,000 to protect Americans in Mexico had something to do with Huerta's change of front. That sum, it is considered, must look large to the bankrupt Huerta government and the realization of what could be done with it may have had a great moral effect. Officials of the administration believe further that the fact that President Wilson intended putting the whole matter up to Congress also helped to induce Huerta to change his mind.

Secretary Bryan sent a telegram to the American Consul at Chihuahua to-day directing him formally to demand of the commander of the military district there that he shall punish the guerrillas who killed an American named Griffin, near Chihuahua, and assaulted A. F. Parks on July 6. He has also told the consul to investigate the reported killing of an American named Hayes and a negro known as "Tom," at Madera, on August 18.

According to consular reports there seem to be living up in Mexico, and the rebels and federals, after a brief period of comparative quiet, are at it again. The state of affairs in Northern Tobasco is reported critical by Consul Laspina, at Frontera. He also reports serious disorder in the town of Cardenas on August 18. The revolutionists made an attack on the federal garrison, and about thirty of the latter were killed. Much property was destroyed. Later the

federals routed the rebels, killing about a hundred.

Consul Garrett, at Nuevo Laredo, across the Rio Grande from Laredo, Tex., reports a fierce battle in progress near Cameron yesterday. Cameron is forty-five miles south of Nuevo Laredo. A large force of federals was recently reported there. Before the battle the bridge near Cameron was blown up and a train was destroyed by the revolutionists.

A War Department report from Laredo says that on the night of August 21 some Mexican soldiers in Nuevo Laredo became involved in a brawl and fired fifteen or twenty shots, which ricocheted across the river, falling in Laredo, and causing some excitement among citizens of that town. The commanding officer at Fort McIntosh emphasizes the fact that it was only a brawl, and does not attach any significance to the incident.

The State Department learns from Progress of an outbreak against the barracks guards by several ex-prisoners who had been incorporated in the federal battalion there. The mutineers were arrested and the leaders were executed.

A demand for \$50,000 gold is reported to have been made on the Aukuta Mining Company by General Jesus Carranza. Foreigners control the company, and the American Consul, Mr. Blocker, at Ciudad Portillo Diaz has protested to Carranza.

The State Department has been informed that federal forces have killed fifty Mexican bandits who had something to do with the killing of a German near Mexico City last Wednesday night.

In consequence of reports from Sonora that a law had been passed there forbidding Americans to hold land, the Constitutionalists in Washington telegraphed to Sonora, which is held by the rebels, for information. To-day the junta here made the following explanation:

"The law recently adopted by the state government of Sonora simply prohibits Mexican citizens, for the present, from transferring real estate to foreigners. This has been done to prevent the great land barons from avoiding compliance with the laws which the state legislature is about to enact subdividing certain of their vast holdings in order that the poorer classes may have land to cultivate."

The British cruiser New Zealand has sailed from Acapulco for Salina Cruz.

AMERICAN ATTITUDE WORRIES MEXICANS
(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Mexico City, Aug. 23.—Washington's attitude continues to cause concern and perplexity here, both among Mexicans and foreigners.

The announcement in to-day's dispatches that the United States will continue to insist on the resignation of General Huerta, or a statement of his intention to resign, as well as on his elimination from the Presidential race, comes as a distinct disappointment to all who believe that Huerta is the one man capable now of restoring peace and putting the country on its feet again and giving it another chance to recover.

The general conviction is that the replacement of Huerta at the present time, so far from remedying the country's evils, would plunge it into worse disorders and render the situation desperate. In particular it is held that any substitute for Huerta who might be regarded as owing his position to outside pressure or the dictation of the rebels would be viewed with intense animosity and would be quite incapable of controlling the situation.

Mexican newspapers point out that movements against the government, except in Sonora and partly in Coahuila, represent lawlessness pure and simple, which any administration would have to deal with, and assert that an overwhelming majority of Mexicans and foreigners at the capital consider Huerta better fitted for this task than anybody else.

Further developments in Washington's attitude are awaited with keen interest.

Impartial speaking of the dinner which the French Minister, Paul Deschamps, will give on Monday night at the French Legation to Huerta and his Cabinet, says: "This banquet is considered significant, owing to the proofs of extreme cordiality which France has lately given to our republic."

BANKERS URGE MANY CHANGES IN CURRENCY

Continued from first page.

serve banks be made voluntary, instead of compulsory, on the part of national banks, the same as provided in the case of state banks.

That the amount of the subscription to the capital stock of the federal reserve banks be reduced from 20 to 10 per cent of the capitalization of the bank applying for membership.

That, in order to remove the control of the federal reserve banks from political influence, direction of the institution be vested in a board of seven members, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, as an ex-officio member; three members to be appointed by the President of the United States, who shall give due regard to geographical territory of the country, and three members to be selected by the member banks.

The terms of office are fixed at three, six and nine years at the beginning, and the first term. The salary is fixed at \$10,000 a year, with allowance for necessary traveling expenses.

Bankers for Directors.

That three of the directors of regional banks shall be experienced in banking and live in the district.

That the directors of the regional banks be authorized to elect their own officers, who, with the federal agent designated by the federal reserve board, shall manage the institution.

That the appointees of the federal reserve board shall not act as chairman of the board of directors of regional banks, but shall transact the duties of a government representative.

That the advisory board of the federal reserve bank be abolished, as under the plan proposed the bank members would have representation on the regular board of the reserve bank.

That the authority of the federal reserve board to compel one member bank to rediscunt paper of another member bank be made optional instead of mandatory.

That the cumulative dividends allowed member banks out of the earnings on their shares in the federal reserve bank be increased from 5 per cent to 6 per cent.

That state banks accepting membership in federal reserve banks be required to adopt the word "national" in their corporate names.

That all government moneys be deposited in federal reserve banks, except the 5 per cent redemption fund of outstanding national bank notes.

That federal reserve banks be prohibited from rediscounting paper drawn for carrying of securities other than stocks and bonds.

To Cut Required Reserve.

That the country banks' required reserve be reduced from 15 to 12 per cent, and that not less than 4 per cent be kept in the bank vault, not less than 4 per cent deposited with the federal reserve bank, and the remainder with the correspondent.

That the reserve city banks' required reserve be fixed at 18 per cent instead of 20 and 25 per cent, as by the former variable scale. Of this 6 per cent is to remain in vault, 6 per cent in a federal reserve bank, and 6 per cent with the correspondent in a central reserve bank.

That the central reserve city banks' required reserve, which varied from 20 to 25 per cent, be fixed at 20 per cent, 10 per cent in the vault and 10 per cent in the federal reserve bank.

That the time limit on farm loans be extended from nine to twelve months.

That the entire section of the bill relating to savings banks be stricken out, so as to leave the existing regulations governing this class of institution intact.

That the federal reserve banks issue the necessary currency bank notes under the control of the Controller of the Cur-

rency, instead of having Treasury notes issued by the government.

The conference considered this plan necessary for the protection of the government's credit in time of war or other emergency.

Bank Instead of Treasury Notes.

The amendment proposed for this provision of the bill reads as follows:

"That federal reserve bank notes be issued by permission of the federal reserve board by federal reserve banks and hereby authorized; the said notes shall be obligations of the federal reserve banks of issue, and shall be receivable by all national and federal reserve banks and for all taxes, customs and other public dues."

"They shall be redeemed in gold on demand by the bank of issue."

"Any federal reserve bank, upon vote of its directors and within a limit prescribed by the federal reserve board, may issue such amount of the notes herein-after provided for as it may deem best."

"Whenever any federal reserve bank shall pay out federal reserve bank notes issued by it as hereinafter provided it shall segregate in its own vaults and shall carry to a special reserve account on its books gold in amount to 40 per cent of the federal reserve bank notes so paid out by it, such reserve to be used for the redemption of said federal reserve bank notes; that any federal reserve bank so using any part of said reserve to redeem notes shall immediately carry to said reserve account an amount of gold sufficient to make said reserve equal to 40 per cent of its outstanding federal reserve bank notes, except as herein provided."

"That the full amount of such note issues by each of said banks shall at all times be covered by rediscounted paper and purchase of foreign bills held by such banks under the provisions of this act; however, nothing herein provided shall prevent an exchange of said federal reserve bank notes for gold of equal amount of the issue of said federal reserve bank notes for the purchase of a like amount of gold. Notes so paid out shall bear on their faces the name of the issuing bank."

Tax Regulated by Gold Reserve.

"Whenever the gold reserve is 40 per cent or more such notes may be issued without tax; whenever such reserve shall fall below 40 per cent and shall be less than 37½ per cent and 40 per cent, such deficiency of reserve shall bear a tax of interest at the rate of 1½ per cent per annum, and for each ½ per cent or part thereof of further reduction of reserve an additional tax of interest at the rate of 1½ per cent per annum on such deficiency of reserve shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and whenever and while such reserve shall be reduced to 33⅓ per cent of such outstanding notes, no further issues of notes shall be made."

"Whenever federal reserve bank notes issued by one federal reserve bank shall be received by another federal reserve bank they shall be returned for redemption to the federal reserve bank by which they were originally issued, and at its expense for transportation. No federal reserve bank shall pay out notes issued by another upon the face value of notes so paid out. The amount of such federal reserve bank notes so issued by any such federal reserve bank shall become a first and paramount lien on all the assets of any such federal reserve bank."

DEMOCRATS IGNORING BANKERS' SUGGESTIONS
House Caucus Goes On with Currency Bill Without Reference to Chicago Conference.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Aug. 23.—With the wind taken out of the sails of the insurgents by the Bryan letter of yesterday and the regularity of Mr. Underwood, the majority leader, the Democratic currency caucus made material progress to-day on the administration currency bill. The recalcitrants are now conserving their strength for the attack on the rediscunt section, which, they assert, makes no provision

for an "agricultural credit" currency.

This bill was amended in caucus to-day in several relatively minor points. These amendments were in the nature of "sop" to the retreating insurgents. When the caucus adjourned approximately one-half of the bill had been approved, with the fight yet to come on the powers of the Federal Reserve Board and the Ragdale-Henry amendments for an agricultural currency.

"The Democratic members who are trying to amend this bill perhaps do not appreciate the situation," said Mr. Stanley, of Kentucky, with sarcastic accent. "This bill was not brought in here to be amended, but to be exhibited. It is already perfect. I do not know what I did to it with mallet or chisel, or change a line, we would mar its symmetry. We would not, we could not, by improving it destroy its beauty."

That the Democrats were paying little heed to the suggestions made by the bankers' conference in Chicago was made apparent when Mr. Ferguson, of New Mexico, made the unchallenged statement that the caucus "should not be drawn away by anything the bankers may say."

Mr. Ferguson's speech was not answered, and no other reference was made in the caucus to the representations of the bankers.

An amendment offered by Mr. Murray, of Oklahoma, a near-insurgent, to increase the membership of the Federal Reserve Board from seven to nine members was defeated by a vote of 4 to 10.

Chairman Glass accepted the suggestion that a provision be included that the President shall not appoint more than one member of the board from any one reserve district. The bill originally provided that the "President shall have due regard to a fair representation of geographical divisions of the country" in selecting the four appointive members of the board.

Mr. Stanley secured the adoption of an amendment making it obligatory on the Federal Reserve Board to accept the applications of state banks wishing to become members of the regional reserve associations. The words "or at its discretion may reject such application" were stricken from the bill, but it is provided that the state banks shall comply with all the requirements of the new law in asking for membership.

SENATORS IN CLASHES OVER WOOL SCHEDULE

Debate Enlivened by Verbal Fireworks, but Finance Committee Is Sustained.

DEFER FREE WOOL VOTE

Every Indication That the Raw Article Will Go Untaxed—Income Tax Likely To Be Reached This Week.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Aug. 23.—Consideration of the tariff bill by the Senate was enlivened to-day by several verbal clashes between Republicans and Democrats. Senator Smoot, of Utah, and Senator Sheppard, of Texas, engaged in the hottest set-to. The Texas Senator tried to refute statements made by Senator Smoot regarding the importation of woolen goods under the Wilson-Gorman tariff law and challenged him to produce his figures. The Utah Senator explained that he did not have them with him.

"Put your money where your mouth is," retorted Senator Sheppard.

"I am surprised that that remark should be made by any Senator, even from Texas," replied Senator Smoot.

Then followed hot words and a challenge by Senator Sheppard to compare Texas with Utah.

Senator Stone observed that he thought there was too much "needless conversation," and that also aroused the ire of the Texan, who retorted that he would talk as much as he pleased. After this Senators Smoot and Sheppard cooled off and the incident closed.

Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut, and Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, also furnished some verbal fireworks. Mr. Simmons taking exception to a remark that if President Wilson signed the tariff bill as it now stood he would be taking a "political somersault, just as the Demo-

cratic party had done." Senator Simmons caustically observed that President Wilson needed no defense, and that his promise that industries had no occasion to fear the tariff bill would be kept.

The wool schedule was passed to-day by the Committee of the Whole, but Senator Penrose will present his amendments next week and make a speech. Senators Smoot and La Follette will not offer their amendments or speak on them until the bill comes out of the Committee of the whole.

Although no vote was taken on free raw wool, the decisive showing on that having been deferred until the bill comes from the Committee of the Whole, the Finance Committee rates on wool manufactures were agreed to without amendment, and there was every indication that raw wool would remain free.

With only a part of the free list, a portion of the paper schedule and the sundries schedule remaining to be considered in committee, Democratic leaders expressed confidence that the income tax would be disposed of before the end of the coming week. It is their hope to have the bill ready for the final vote in the Senate within two weeks.

DIAZ BACK IN OCTOBER

Sends Word He Will Be in Mexico for the Elections.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Mexico City, Aug. 23.—General Felix Diaz telegraphed to his partisans here before sailing from Quebec for Europe that he would be back in Mexico in time for the October elections.

NO PEACE PACT WITH JAPAN.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The arbitration treaty with Japan expired by limitation to-day, and a supplementary treaty proposed to extend its provisions remains unacted upon by the Senate. Means of arbitrating the California and alien land question or other disputes no longer exist, unless a special agreement should be made.

GLEASON TO BE U. S. ATTORNEY.

Washington, Aug. 23.—John H. Gleason, of Albany, was selected to-day by President Wilson for United States Attorney for the northern district of New York. He was endorsed by all factions of the Democratic party in the state. The incumbent is George W. Curtiss, of Binghamton.

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

GREENHUT BUILDING

Semi-Annual Sale of China & Glassware

The prices are eloquent of VALUES SUCH AS ARE NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

When you come to the Greenhut Building, to-morrow, the beautiful wares on show, combined with the prices attached, will plead their own cause.

\$10.75 Dinner Sets—American porcelain, 100 pieces, including soup tureen, etc., for 12 persons, 4 "open stock" floral designs to choose from; neat gold edge; **\$8.95** at.....

\$12.75 "Homer Laughlin" Porcelain Sets—100 pieces "open stock"; gold lace border design; **\$10.50** at.....

\$14.75 Fine English Porcelain Sets—100 pieces; two attractive border designs as illustrated; at..... **\$12.75**

French China Sets—100 pieces, including soup tureen, bread and butter plates, etc.; at..... **\$18.75**

French China Sets—100 pieces, choice of two dainty border designs; at..... **\$22.75**

\$12.75 Austrian China Sets—100 pieces; at..... **\$9.75**

\$14.75 Austrian China Sets—100 pieces; at..... **\$11.75**

\$16.75 Fine Porcelain Sets—100 pieces, choice of pink or yellow festoon borders, with gold edge "open stock" patterns; at..... **\$12.75**

\$19.50 Fine Porcelain Sets—100 pieces, neat border design; "open stock" at..... **\$16.50**

\$21.50 Fine English Porcelain Sets—100 pieces, green border design, "open stock" at..... **\$17.50**

\$25.50 Theodore Haviland China Sets—100 pieces "open stock"; floral design; at..... **\$29.50**

\$25.50 Fine French China Sets—100 pieces; "open stock"; neat border design; at..... **\$21**

\$29.50 Fine Carlsbad China Sets—100 pieces, with rose garland "open stock" design; at..... **\$24.50**

\$35 Theodore Haviland China Sets—100 pieces "open stock"; floral design; at..... **\$29.50**

100 Piece Dinner Sets—**\$3.95**

\$8.95 Decorated Porcelain Sets—at..... **\$6.95**

\$9.75 Decorated Porcelain Sets—at..... **\$8.45**

\$12.75 Porcelain Sets—decorated with gold lace border; at..... **\$10.75**

\$14.75 Decorated Porcelain Sets—at..... **\$12.75**

Hundreds of Rich Cut Glass

Just Two Specimen Values

Rich Cut Glass Flower Vases—brilliant chrysanthemum cutting on graceful shape; **\$4.45** regularly \$6.95; at.....

Rich Cut Glass Punch Bowls and Stands—elaborately cut on purest crystal blank; **\$4.85** regularly \$6.95; at.....

79c Rich Cut Glass 59c Nappy—at.....

This \$4.50 Gas Portable Lamp—lamp stands 21 inches high; standard of cast metal in brushed brass finish; fitted with a 12-inch art glass shade, in green, amber or Nile green; bead fringe to match; complete with Welsbach attachment; at..... **\$3.25**

Other Exceptional Values

\$6.50 Gas or Electric Lamp—with 12-inch art glass bent shade; **\$4.25** at.....

\$6.50 Gas \$5.25 \$8.25 Gas Lamps—at..... **\$6.75**

MAIN BUILDING—The Final Clean-Up to Our Annual Sale of "Seconds" of \$2 to \$7.50

Nemo At \$1 Corsets

Less than 4,000 pairs of corsets of this world famous make in tomorrow's sale. More than 40,000 women will want 'em. Therefore, come early.

"Seconds," to be sure, but the imperfections are no greater than a dropped stitch or an oil spot.

Your choice of several new and popular models of these wonderfully well made and deservedly famous corsets. \$2 to \$7.50 values in tomorrow's sale. Remember, biggest "plums" for those who come earliest.

Please see our large advertisements in today's WORLD, AMERICAN and HERALD for details of many other important sales for tomorrow.

The Big Store GREENHUT-SINGEL COOPER CO.

Sixth Avenue J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18th to 19th Streets

Double Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'clock—Single Stamps Thereafter



Close-Out Sales

In This Wonderland of Far Eastern Goods

EVERYTHING, with the single exception of slippers, in the "Vantine Basement"—that seductive subway floor of bizarre Oriental utilities, of quaint household ornaments and artistic Oriental articles for personal use—is now on sale at

25 Per Cent. Reduction

in preparation for our move up Fifth Avenue.

For a generation this Basement has been the resort of the artist, the interior decorator, the restaurateur, the souvenir collector, the housekeeper—for everyone who wants things out of the ordinary. It is replete this week with splendid opportunities never before offered.

Among the Reduced Goods Are:

Rich Kutani Berry and Ice Cream Plates and Bowls, Dinner and Luncheon Plates—Chocolate Pots—Trays

Sandwich Baskets, Flower and Fruit Baskets of the decorative Japanese Split-Woven Bamboo

East Indian Candlesticks—Maradabad and Damascus Brasses

Finger Bowls and Oriental Brass Pots

Oriental Copper Bronzes—Studio Smoking Sets

Red Lacquers—Antimony Boxes and Jewel Caskets

Jardinieres and Umbrella Stands—Odd Chinese Vases

Satsuma, Kutani and Imari Tea Sets—Canton Tableware

Chinese Medallion Tableware in Open Set Assortments

Games and Toys of Oriental Children

Japanese Stone and Iron Lanterns—Garden Figures

Oriental Gongs, Plaques and Paper Umbrellas

Literally Thousands of Inexpensive Oriental Objects for Gifts, Favors, Souvenirs and Very Practical Use, at 25c, 50c, \$1 and upward—all at one-quarter off.

No Mail Orders Filled at These Sale Prices

A. A. VANTINE & CO.

Broadway and Eighteenth Street, New York

ADVERTISING TALKS

By William C. Freeman.

I have always regarded it as a personal privilege, as well as a liberal education, to be permitted to talk to so many bright business men. I do not always get from them what I go after in the way of business, but I do get a great deal of information and many good suggestions which are very helpful to me in my work.

It is only occasionally that I get an opportunity to meet the men who do such big things in the automobile field. Their advertising comes under a special department, which is usually handled by men who are as big bosses as anybody on the paper.

This department on The Tribune is under the direction of Mr. M. J. Sullivan, who asked me the other day if I would like to meet some very live business wires. I told him that I certainly would; that I would be delighted; that I had not met very many of the automobile men; that the few I had met I had been introduced to by my late side partner, John C. Wetmore; that I wanted to know more of them.

So Mr. Sullivan and I wandered up and down "Automobile Row," and I experienced a real intellectual treat. They are a wonderful lot of business men. I know now why Mr. Sullivan knows so much about salesmanship. He gets in frequent contact with these men, and they have been to him an encyclopedia. Fortunate man!

I suppose many people think that the automobile business represents few sales and big profits, due to the fact that only a small percentage of the people can afford to buy automobiles. The sales are not as numerous as those in department stores, or in other retail stores, and I found out, to my great surprise, that, notwithstanding this fact, the percentage of profit on an automobile sale is not any greater than an individual sale in a retail shop.